

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 22, 1972

Dr. Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr.
Department of Classical Studies
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Ted:

It was a pleasure to see you in New York and to exchange information.

I look forward to receiving a draft of your article as I have some suggestions I would like to make.

I am enclosing an article which refers to another ingot but it looks as though this ingot is not decorated.

Sincerely yours,

ETH/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 4, 1972

Mr. Ted Buttrey
1256 Ferndon
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Ted:

Your September 26, 1972 letter is at hand. I feel that you have enough to write up as soon as you find out about the Delaware lady's items. Is she a DuPont? Who is she? This is very important.

Would you please send me a Xerox of your draft as it now stands.

I feel it is pointless to write Hal F. Marks, Curator, Bank of California, 400 California Street, San Francisco, California, as he is inexperienced in numismatics and the bank has no Spanish American bars on display and probably doesn't own any. I feel that the Smithsonian inquiry and writing John Murrell of Dallas will be of very doubtful value. What you do with Ford is up to you, but he may ask you what you know and what you plan to write, etc. I suggest you may wish to write a letter of inquiry stating exactly what you want to know (whether he owns a bar, how many bars he is aware of, pictures of bars, etc). Then you will either get a specific answer or not and will for the record have made the inquiry of Ford.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

EPN
atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48109

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

20 November 1979

Dear Eric,

I was delighted to learn that you have some extra copies of my Mexican gold bars article to hand. Would it be possible for me to beg 4 or 5 from you? I never received any offprints at all, only 1 copy from Muñoz, and have been reduced to working from a xerox here in Ann Arbor. I've tried to get others from Mexico, but without any success. I'd be much obliged.

Yours as ever,



T. V. Buttrey



Two ANA conventions in Los Angeles

1958 Statler-Hilton

1975 Marriott

In San Diego

1968 El Cortez

When did Al Kozoff die?

Don't see
Dennis having
hosted as
Marked

1853 A re US Assay Office
matter

Maybe it refers to some other convention
not ANA.

R. E. NAFTZGER, JR.
9601 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 623
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210

Phone (213) 272-0955
FAX (310) 859-1669

MEMO

LETTER

Date 9/12/94

Subject yours, 9/8

DWL
Box 363
NY NY 10101

Hi, Denis:

Thank you for the note and proof inquiry. I'll look into it soon.

Good old Detroit... ANA is not my idea of what-to-do-in August, 'cept for one year when it was based at Statler-Hilton, Wilshire at Figueroa, downtown L.A. I looked in one afternoon during that event, found Abe Kossoff who had asked 1 1/2 years earlier to "borrow" my Farouk US Essay 20 proof "for a research project." I gently asked if he would please arrange to return it — he blew up; he did return it, but we never spoke again! John Ford involved somehow..

We had been good friends a long time, too; I + A + Molly + Abe had theatre tin together for some time. I have always been sorry to have "lost him" as a friend. He knew "where lots of bodies were buried". So did Max M and Leiter, good friends all. You, too, are a nut for information. I like that.

Ansheim next ANA; I can deal with that!

☐ Please reply

☐ No reply necessary

SIGNED

TEL

ANA 6809
ANS
EAC60



RARE MOFFAT \$20.00 GOLD



- 4284 1853 Moffat & Company. \$20 Gold. NGC graded About Uncirculated 58. *The Second Highest Certified.* With a plenitude of luster—close to 40%—and much better than average surface originality showing little in the way of bagmarking or abrasion against other coins. There are a few marks here and there, to be sure, but the face on Liberty is mostly smooth, while the important rims have escaped marks or bruises.

Moffat, one of the early issuers of \$50 "slugs" also struck numerous \$20 gold pieces. These would be commoner than they were it not the case many Territorial issues were later melted and struck into regular Federal coinage at the San Francisco Mint, which opened in 1854, the year after this \$20 was issued. Scarce, especially when lustrous and choice.

The NGC Mint State 60 sold in Superior's September 1997 sale for \$14,300.

UNCIRCULATED 1853 ASSAY OFFICE \$20 GOLD



- 3285 1853 Kagin-18, Breen-723, Assay Office \$20 Gold. 900/880 THOUS. Mint State 60. Prooflike. Problem-free rims and, on balance, prooflike throughout the fields on both sides. The eagle and shield are notably hold in this coin, as is the eagle's claw holding the bundle of arrows, an element whose visibility is often impaired due to a poor strike. The Territorial Gold collector and specialist will want to give this coin a thoroughgoing bid. Mintage estimated at over 2.5 million; however, most of the issue was melted.

Portions of an underlying 880 present below the 900 fineness number on the ribbon scroll above the eagle.

*Sound like a
Franklin D. Roosevelt
example*

BOLDLY STRUCK

1854 KELLOGG & COMPANY \$20.00 GOLD



See Color Plates

- 3286 1854 Kellogg & Company. \$20 Gold. NGC graded Mint State 61. Full detail in the hair and beaded coronet, the latter of which is inscribed KELLOGG & CO in raised letters. Kellogg was one of two major \$20 gold issuers, along with Moffat & Company. Their production in the 1850s was prodigious. This came about because these firms were trustworthy and gave excellent service to the local mining groups and companies who deposited their bullion and received in exchange struck coins. However, as was explained in the description accompanying the Moffat \$20 in the sale, the vast majority of Kellogg's coinage later found its way to the San Francisco Mint (which opened in 1854). The destruction was almost, but not quite, complete, as this boldly struck and handsome 1854 \$20 reveals. The latest NGC/PCGS census: 2/2 puts this at the upper end of the *condition census* of those certified. Coin is in NGC holder 60111*-001.

ATTRACTIVE 1860 CLARK, GRUBER \$5.00 GOLD



- 3287 1860 Clark, Gruber & Company. \$5 Gold. PCGS graded About Uncirculated 58. Lustrous; original toning. The design for this issue copies closely the design of the regular federal Half Eagle of 1860. In place UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, however, can be found PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER, while on Liberty's headband the company's abbreviated name is inscribed in raised letters: CLARK & CO. The workmanship, while not up to the standards of the United States Mint, is much finer on the 1860 issue than on the 1861.

THE WES RASMUSSEN COLLECTION SALE

FEBRUARY 8, 9, 10, 1998

Featuring

**The Dr. Gerald I. Maas Collection of Late Date Half and Large Cents
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SESSION ONE

Sunday, February 8, 1998
Promptly at 12:00 Noon
Lots 1 to 529

SESSION TWO

Sunday, February 8, 1998
Promptly at 6:00 P.M.
Lot 530 to 1287

SESSION THREE

Monday, February 9, 1998
Promptly at 12:00 Noon
Lots 1500 to 1947

SESSION FOUR

Monday, February 9, 1998
Promptly at 6:00 P.M.
Lot 1948 to 2695

SESSION FIVE

Tuesday, February 10, 1998
Promptly at 12:00 Noon
Lots 2696 to 3182

SESSION SIX

Tuesday, February 10, 1998
Promptly at 6:00 P.M.
Lot 3183 to 3577

LOT VIEWING IN BEVERLY HILLS

at our offices and headquarters:

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By appointment only

Monday – Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

No appointment is necessary on

Saturday, February 7, 1998, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

*We wish to acknowledge and thank Bob Grellman for his invaluable assistance
in the production of this catalogue and in the cataloguing of all Half Cents and Large Cents.*

SUPERIOR STAMP & COIN

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Mark E. Goldberg


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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Pete Smith


January 29, 1996

Dear Pete:

It was very stimulating to talk to you following your letter of January 20, 1996.

The Nagy tidbits were helpful and I have followed up with a letter to the Federal Records Center in St. Louis which has both Federal non-military employees and personal military records. A copy is enclosed. Their records go back to the late 19th century only.

I want to find out what relationship by blood or marriage there really was between Haseltine and Nagy. Since Haseltine was the son in law of William Idler the fact that Haseltine and Nagy did business jointly indicates closeness. Maybe the New Jersey cemetery where Nagy is buried has a clue as to who is next to Nagy.

Thank you for your nice remarks about the Good Samaritan monograph. If I worried about prompt readership I would have stopped writing long ago. When something one writes gets cited in an article years later then it seems worthwhile, but when you don't get cited and something you wrote gets plagiarized then you know you have readership. I wrote an article on Shakespeare and couldn't get it published for years because someone had lifted my data from someone I had asked to check my article in its development stage.

I like your Smith of Ann Street article. Was he the ghost of Dr. Edwards?

I didn't realize you collected numismatic literature, but am glad to know it.

Keep writing.

Sincerely,


Eric P. Newman

2/26/96

Dear Ken

I thought you might like to see Dave's comment on the "Nagy" pieces.

I will tell him it is from transfer dies in my opinion as per letter to him.

Eric

FROM THE DESK OF ERIC P. NEWMAN

GEORGE FREDERICK KOLBE
Fine Numismatic Books
Post Office Drawer 3100
Crestline, CA 92325-3100 USA



WITH
COMPLIMENTS



TELEPHONE (909) 338-6527
FAX (909) 338-6980
email NUMIST@compuserve.com

April 9

Dear Stan--

Enclosed is the letter about the ingots, as promised. I didn't finish it to my satisfaction before 3 PM by which time it was too late to telephonically dictate it to a secretary at FCI (they would have left by 6 PM EST). If you have not received this by April 10, you will know that I have called in and dictated a text so that you could have it at hand for John Ford.

There is one source of difficulty. You told me not to deal with Ford directly. Nevertheless, the six ingots named in the letter (the names are number-letter designations beginning with FO or MEX, from Ford's negatives) are, or at least some until recently were, either in Ford's own collection or possibly that of his friend Werner Amelingmeyer. In either event--or if the ingots now belong to other local investor friends of Ford--the only place Ford is likely to permit me to examine them under a binocular microscope would be in his arsenal at 176 Hendrickson Ave. (If you've been there, you know why I call it the arsenal; if not, you have a mindblowing experience coming. Get him to talk about what he proposes to do when the Russkies invade, assuming he hasn't yet moved everything out to ~~WERNER'S~~ Rightsville or Birchland or wherever it is. Brrrrrrr!) That sounds OK, but if I examine the ingots in his presence he will be continuously grilling me, hoping to get an immediate vindication. I do not know if I dare spring an unpleasant conclusion on him when/if I see it in the binocular microscope. I am frankly afraid of what he would do; Stan, I am scared shitless! I am the only person who can either save his hide or send him to prison for fraud. I do not want to bear the immediate brunt of his reaction ~~if~~ I suddenly do a doubletake with my eye up against the microscope eyepiece. Ford is entirely capable of violence. Nor do I think I can conceal either a yes or a no verdict from him without his becoming extremely suspicious. That is another group of reasons for my agreeing with you that I should not deal with him directly. But where else can we examine them, and why not at his home? What excuse can we give him that would mean a continental damn? Would a laboratory have maybe better microscopes? Or would the diffractometry test suffice to tell which stamp came first--in which case this would be an argument against my seeing them? I do not know what to do. It is now in your lap, and Ford's, and I wish you both great joy of it. I have even been wondering if he would die first and make the whole problem moot--or if I would, and no longer have to deal with it! It occurs to me that the x-ray tests could be done at the Smithsonian, without anyone bothering to tell Ford until after the results have come in and been interpreted; perhaps before we talk to him and try to get him to bring the ingots for physical examination. They don't have to be the same ingots chosen for diffractometry; what is needed for the latter is ingots that have both date stamps and the 1770 revalidation stamp, e.g. Lilly Accession # 68.159.1416, 1422, & 1418, all of which are dated 1744 and show the 1770 revalidation stamp as well. (They cannot be used for the physical examination; only the six ~~names~~ mentioned in the main letter [MEX-113, 114, 103, 115, 111 and FO-358A] can be.)

The sooner you talk to Ford, the sooner I can make plans for coming to NY and/or England. Thanks for all you've done; and maybe in a week or so I will be saying "Thank God that's over with."

Best
Werner

The Money Museum
3134 South Grand
St. Louis, MO 63118

Donald Kagin
Kagin's
98 Main St., Suite 201
Tiburon, CA 94920

December 4, 1997

Dear Mr. Kagin:

We noticed the story on you in Numismatic News and are very interested in obtaining your new Pioneer Gold Collection list with prices.

Please send us this list at your first convenience. Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Thomas Serfass
Director of Education

cm 12/8/97

GOLD from Page 3

Corp. in Rumford, R.I., had purchased the collection for one of his unnamed clients, a collector/investor, on May 11, 1989, for \$3.1 million, from Silvano DiGenova, then former owner of Tangible Investments of America Inc. in Philadelphia, and Iraj Sayah, owner of the now defunct California firm known as Unigold.

DiGenova and Sayah acquired the collection Aug. 26, 1988, for \$2.3 million after the federal bankruptcy court in San Francisco approved the sale in settlement of Kagin's Numismatic Investment Corp.'s bankruptcy settlement for a loan debt with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The collection is a comprehensive assemblage of some of the best known and finest examples of the coins, pattern pieces and ingots that were produced during the well-known California Gold Rush and two lesser-known gold rushes, one in the Southern Appalachian area from 1828 to 1831 and the other in Colorado from 1859 to 1861.

The latest collection acquired includes the finest known 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50 pioneer gold coin, NGC Proof 64; two 1840 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.

\$10 coins, the only two out of four known in collector hands, one that was waiting to be graded, and the other, PCGS EF-45 struck over a J.S. Ormsby \$10 coin; and a complete collection of Baldwin & Co. pieces, including an 1851 \$20, also awaiting a grading service's decision, one of only two in collector hands from four known.

The collection includes two unique ingots produced by Frederick H. Kohler of the California State Assay Office: An Extremely Fine 1850 \$45.34 ingot from San Francisco is joined by an EF 1850 \$47.71 Sacramento specimen.

The collection also contains pieces issued by Templeton Reid, Christopher Bechtler, August Bechtler, U.S. Assayer Augustus Humbert-U.S. Assay Office of Gold, Dubosq & Co., Dunbar & Co., Kellogg & Co., Miners Bank, Moffat & Co., J.S. Ormsby, Schultz & Co., Norris, Gregg & Norris, Wass, Molitor & Co., Deseret Assay Office (the Mormons), Oregon Exchange Co., Clark, Gruber and Co., J.J. Conway & Co., as well as several pioneer gold patterns. **CM**



KENNETH BRESSETT
POST OFFICE BOX 60145
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80960

December 15, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

Thanks for all of the reference material that you have sent to me recently. I was pleased to see that the ANS got their much deserved judgment in the case to the switched large cents. Now I guess we must just wait and see if they ever get the coins or repayment. It will all be very interesting!

The questions you asked about Kagin's research are beyond me. I only know that he used John Ford as one of his mentors in preparing the dissertation that got him his doctorate and resulted in the Gold book. He never talked much about his book when I worked for the company, and I never noticed the things you pointed out about the U.S. Assay Office \$20 gold, or the pieces that circulated in Arizona. Perhaps the Franklin Mint was set up there to take care of the need for circulating trial pieces.

The ad stating that Nagy struck things at the U.S. Mint is a bombshell. They never let me do anything like that. I guess Dr. Don knows a lot more than we thought about Territorial gold. Too bad he didn't use more footnotes to clarify where he got his information. I guess he can't make footnotes with one in his mouth.

You keep me entertained. Is this a great hobby, or what! Far from the impression that numismatists are stogy old men who only pore over their books and coins like King Midas. Who could believe there are so many characters in this world?

All best wishes to you and Evelyn for a great New Year.

Peace,

Byron Reed

BR #	Denomin	Date	Catalog	Rarity	Page	Type	Cond	Comments	Value
47	\$5.00	1851	K-2a	Low 7	354	San Francisco State	Unc.	copper pattern, sold as set	\$100
48	\$10.00	1851	K-3b	Low 7	354	San Francisco State	AU	white metal pattern, sold as	\$100
49	\$20.00	1851	K-4b	Low 7	354	San Francisco State	AU	white metal pattern, sold as	\$100
50	\$10.00	1860	K-3	Low 7	359	Clark, Gruber & Co.	Unc.	copper pattern	\$100
51	\$20.00	1860	K-4a	5	359	Clark, Gruber & Co.	Unc.	copper pattern	\$100
52	\$5.00	1860	K-10c	7	360	Clark, Gruber & Co.	EF	copper pattern	\$100
43	\$5.00	1849	K-5	5	372	California counter	F	removed to	\$50
37	\$1.00	1897				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	round, post-Byron Reed	\$100
38	\$1.00	1898				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	octagonal, post-Byron Reed	\$100
39	\$0.50	1899				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	round, post-Byron Reed	\$100
40	\$0.50	1900				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	octagonal, post-Byron Reed	\$100
41	\$0.25	1901				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	round, post-Byron Reed	\$100
42	\$0.25	1902				Alaska Gold Pinch	Unc.	octagonal, post-Byron Reed	\$100
									\$109.85

$$1 = 26$$

$$3 = 25$$

BR #	Denomin	Date	Catalog	Rarity	Page	Type	Cond	Comments	Value
1	\$5.00	1834	K-19	6	261	Bechtler's Carolina	F	Obv 3 Rev 19, plain edge	\$3,000
2	\$5.00	1834	K-17	5	261	Bechtler's Carolina	EF	Obv 2 Rev 17, plain edge	\$5,000
3	\$1.00	(1842-5)	K-24	3	263	Bechtler's Carolina	VF	Obv 5 Rev 24, plain edge, A	\$650
8	\$50.00	1851	K-4	High 5	267	Moffat Humbert			\$7,500
10	\$20.00	1853	K-18	2	273	U. S. Assay Office	VF+	no crossbars on A's, rim der	\$2,000
12	\$5.00	1850	K-1	8	284	Dubosq & Co.	F	weight 8.255g	\$30,000
13	\$20.00	1854	K-2	4	287	Kellogg & Co.	AU		\$4,200
14	\$20.00	1855	K-3	4	287	Kellogg & Co.	VF	nicks	\$1,800
11	\$10.00	(1849)	K-1	6	293	Miner's Bank	VF		\$6,100
6	\$5.00	1849	K-4	5	294	Moffat & Co.	EF		\$2,500
7	\$5.00	1850	K-7a	4	296	Moffat & Co.	VF	die break under DOL	\$1,000
9	\$10.00	1852	K-9	6	297	Moffat Humbert	EF		\$5,000
4	\$5.00	1849	K-3	6	299	Norris, Grieg & Nori	EF		\$6,750
5	\$5.00	1849	K-3	6	299	Norris, Grieg & Nori	EF	duplicate	\$6,750
23	\$0.25	1856	BG111	4	13	California Fractional	AU		\$125
25	\$0.50	1854	BG306	5	23	California Fractional	VF		\$100
26	\$0.50	1854	BG308	6	24	California Fractional	AU		\$125
28	\$0.50	1856	BG311	5	24	California Fractional	AU	like BG311 but date is 1855	\$175
24	\$0.50	1852	BG401	5	25	California Fractional	Unc.		\$125
27	\$0.50	1854	BG431	5	35	California Fractional	F		\$125
29	\$0.50	1856	BG434	5	35	California Fractional	AU	fingerprint	\$125
33	\$1.00	(1853)	BG501	6	37	California Fractional	VF		\$300
36	\$1.00	1858	BG530	4	45	California Fractional	EF		\$300
35	\$1.00	1854	BG532	5	45	California Fractional	VF		\$300
34	\$1.00	1855	BG533	5	45	California Fractional	AU		\$400
30	\$0.50	1859	BG901	7	106	California Fractional	AU		\$125
31	\$0.50	1859	BG1002	5	122	California Fractional	VF		\$100
32	\$0.50	1875	BG1058	5	135	California Fractional	AU		\$125
16	\$2.50	1849	K-1	High 5	313	Mormon Gold	F		\$3,000
17	\$5.00	1849	K-2	5	313	Mormon Gold	F		\$2,500
18	\$5.00	1860	K-6	High 5	314	Mormon Gold	F		\$5,000
15	\$5.00	1849	K-1	5	315	Oregon Exchange Co.	F		\$5,500
19	\$5.00	1860	K-2	4	317	Clark, Gruber & Co.	EF		\$2,500
20	\$2.50	1861	K-5	4	318	Clark, Gruber & Co.	EF		\$2,500
21	\$5.00	1861	K-6	4	318	Clark, Gruber & Co.	F	pit in cheek	\$1,000
22	\$10.00	1861	K-7	4	318	Clark, Gruber & Co.	F+		\$1,500
44	\$2.50	1849	K-1	Low 7	338	Dubosq & Co.	F	pattern, copper	\$100
45	\$2.50	1851	K-1b	Low 7	353	San Francisco State	AU	white metal pattern, bent, s	\$100
46	\$5.00	1851	K-2b	Low 7	354	San Francisco State	AU	white metal pattern, sold as	\$100

5/14/98

Rick Montgomery of PCGS
telephoned me and asked if I
could give an opinion on a \$5
Bonnie premier gold.

800 848 7447

949 833 0600

I told him I wanted all the info
he had and to write me & send
pictures etc first. I told him I
would think about what to do after
I heard from him. He will talk to the
consignor.

EW

Bowers Sage Book draft

p 9 Footnote 3

Hasettine would buy from Mint
unsold, remainder ^{mint} proof coins at
end of year and sell them

Ford bath 4PM 3/6/98

Net \$225
from
translation

Paul & mother
waiting in 1953 at
Vice Richard
\$20 Parson's Office
1961

Assay ingots were in — — —
Newcomer collection of which 2
have inventories.

\$204 1866 Gold + Silver sold for
Whee vs Int Rev \$180

Idaho
Territory

773 parts equal

621 parts silver

6 parts adulterated

Double Tree
1950 - 1951
stoppist man named

✓ Sold Kiefer boys
in ~~Chicago~~ ^{cc} \$1500.00

Asked Franklin for more
Franklin in army, has found
~~and was some~~ of stuff
in Aug, BM.

Go to ~~stop~~ shop -
junk

Franklin tests all his
Summer 1952

Summer of 1953 ANA
~~ought~~ asked Melles for ingots
Melles accumulated ingots in
a box sold in ANA in 1949
to man selling in the room.

1800-222-TREE
HOTELS · GUEST SUITES
DOUBLE TREE
1949

3/

DOUBLE TREE
HOTELS GUEST SUITES
1 800 522 1888

Dan Swenson

wrote new book to be
published next year
on the Corners & Asseges
and 6 1/2 years reading
newspapers.

570 page no. tent
in by Dan Swenson

Steck & Swenson to publish
550 pages

Ford wants Swenson to
do Idaho & Nevada

4

DOUBLE TREE
HOTELS • GUEST SUITES

1 800 222-TREE

Paul Franklin is
still alive at 83
wife died
No contact for a while
Son in accident.

9/12/98

p. 56 on ms of Hodder
on USAOG matter

Hodder says

"The fineness stated on the 1853 USAOG
Franklin #20 is 900 parts per thousand
~~of~~ gold. The average reading for gold
content showed 924 parts per thousand,
higher than expected."



Smithsonian Institution Archives

Archives Division

September 21, 1998

Margo Russell
[REDACTED]

Dear Ms. Russell:

Enclosed please find information from the *Annual Report of the United States National Museum*, 1959 concerning the Catherine E. Bullova donation to the USNM numismatics collections. For additional information on the Bullova donation you should contact Registration Services, National Museum of American History, MRC 640, Washington, D.C. 20560, 202-357-3732.

I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Bill Cox

William Cox
Associate Archivist

*LET me
know if
you want
to go
further. -
(margo)*

Dear Ms Russell

Sorry for the oversight.

Bill Cox

*Smithsonian Year
from 1961 to 1998*

Browning, Mrs. A. H., Washington, D.C.: Envelope bearing U.S. 24-cent airmail stamp 1918 (223163).

Bruce, George, Atlanta, Ga.: Glass from the Wabar Crater, Rubal Khali, Arabia, and a tektite from Anda, Philippine Islands (223379).

Bruce, J. (See Defense, U.S. Department of)

Brucker, Wilber M., Washington, D.C.: Spiny lobster, mounted in glass-fronted case, presented by donor on behalf of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (221701).

Brun, R., Calvados, France: 11 mollusks, a brachiopod, and a coral, all from the Mesozoic of Normandy. (223167).

Bruneau, Dr. J., Casablanca, Morocco: 8 lice from Africa (223066).

Bruns, Franklin R., Jr., Washington, D.C.: 333 United States and foreign mint stamps, die proofs, covers, and experimental coils (225296). (See also Post Office Department)

Bryant, Mrs. L. W., Carrollton, Ky.: Model of McDannold surgical and gynaecological chair, and gold medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904, awarded to McDannold chair (220307).

Brylawski, Henry. (See Franzos, Mrs. Elizabeth Lotte, Estate of)

Buchanan, Mrs. Wiley T., Jr. (See Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr.)

Buchanan, Wiley T., Jr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Washington, D.C.: Approximately 570 pieces of Dutch and Rhenish ceramics (211179).

Bugbee, Dr. R. E., Meadville, Pa.: 4 parasitic wasps from North America (222895).

Buhlis, Richard, Canon City, Colo.: 3 canceled checks issued by the Mary McKinney Mining Co., Cripple Creek, Colo. (224989).

Bukinik, Victor. (See Start Stamps)

Bullis, Harvey R., Jr. (See Interior, U.S. Department of the)

Bullowa, Mrs. Catherine, Philadelphia, Pa.: Collection of foreign paper money, a group of American silhouettes, and a collection of foreign stamps,

13,054 specimens (222036); 18,430 coins and medals, from various countries of the world, in silver, copper, and aluminum, including many specialized collections, and 2 sheets of the "Pennsylvania Gazette" (222037); 48 off-strikes in lead, copper, and nickel of various modern coins and medals (225295).

Bundy, Edwin S. (See Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation)

Buranek, Alfred M., Salt Lake City, Utah: Step cut sphalerite from Park City, Utah (222736, exchange).

Burbank, Dr. W. D., Woods Hole, Mass.: 151 miscellaneous crustaceans (217189).

Burdick, Don, Berkeley, Calif.: 2 flies from California (223191).

Burdick, William N., Los Angeles, Calif.: 2 butterflies, paratypes, from the State of Washington (221156).

Burford, D. L., Culver City, Calif.: 6 mollusks from California (199971).

Burk, C. F., Jr., Evanston, Ill.: 100 invertebrate fossils from the Forillon Peninsula, Gaspé, Quebec (224349, exchange).

Burke, J. J. (See Moran, W. E.)

Burke, John, Vandergrift, Pa.: 110 gastropods from the Pennsylvanian near Morgantown, W. Va. (222438); (through Dr. Ellis L. Yoehelson) 23 gastropods from the Pennsylvanian of Pennsylvania (221957).

Burket, Dr. Lester W. (See Pennsylvania, University of)

Burnside, Donna M., Clearwater, Fla.: Mortar and pestle (223102).

Burnstine, Bernard N., Washington, D.C.: Cameo pin, "Head of Medusa," brought from England in early 1800's (224022).

Busacca, Clint. (See New York City Transit Authority)

Buss, Keen, Bellefonte, Pa.: (Through Dr. Frank Schwartz) 131 salmonid fishes reared under experimental conditions (225577).

Byers, Dr. George W., Lawrence, Kans.: 4 hanging flies from Panama, Bocas del Toro, and Almirante (223194).

donated a plate from a dessert service purchased for the White House during the administration of Monroe. The china has an amaranthine border with vignettes representing military might, agriculture, commerce, art, and science. It was made in France by Dagoty. Outstanding accessions to the collection of American period costume were an early dress of homespun cotton, given by Mrs. Charles D. Collins; a dress and wedding petticoats of the early 19th century, a gift of the Misses Marion and Elinor Abbot; a collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century costumes, presented by Miss Eleanor P. Custis; and a wedding dress and other costumes of the 1890's of historic importance because of their connection with famous South Carolina families, the gift of Mrs. Pinckney Alston Trapier. A Civil War flag which had been hung out in mourning at the time of Lincoln's death was donated by John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The donation of Mrs. Catherine E. Bullowa, consisting of 21,531 coins, medals, and paper currencies, is an important addition to the numismatic collection. Of special interest in this series is a group of 504 early German and Italian silver and copper coins, dating from the 11th through the 16th centuries and a collection of 62 German patterns engraved by C. Goetz at the Munich Mint after World War I.

A notable accession is the President Dwight D. Eisenhower collection of coins, medals, and memorabilia, including a group of 149 gold, silver, and copper mintings covering all periods of history from Ancient Greece to modern times. Especially remarkable are a silver shekel from Judea struck during the first revolt against the Romans in A.D. 66-70 and a silver shekel from Tyre, Phoenicia, considered similar to the "thirty pieces of silver" from the Bible. A set of 14 gold medals, issued by the Italo-Venezuelan Bank and portraying World War II leaders, and a 20-dollar gold piece engraved on the reverse "Reims, May 7, 1945, 0240" are included.

A collection of nine medals and plaques engraved by the American medalist, Victor D. Brenner, was received from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society of St. Louis. An important collection of 367 proclamation pieces, struck by different Mexican cities and organizations in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in commemoration of Spanish kings, was presented by Joseph B. Stack. Joseph Noble donated five terracotta molds excavated in Egypt and used in ancient times for casting imitations of Roman coins issued about A.D. 300 at Alexandria. Seven steel dies done by artists like C. G. Wright and A. C. Paquet, for the striking of medals portraying George Washington, Zachary Taylor, and Ulysses S. Grant, were donated by Mr. Paul Franklin. From Dr. Jacob Staiman came a rare copper plate used about 1814 for printing 5-, 10-, and 20-dollar bills for the Bank of Swatara, Harrisburg, Pa.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Registration No.</u>
1958	Catherine Bullowa	225295
1959	Paul Franklin	223300
1960	Joseph B. Stack	227805
1961	Joseph B. Stack	234051
1962	Harney Stack	237332
1962	Stacks or any Stack name	240180
1962	" " " " "	241817
1962	" " " " "	244624
1963	Stack's	245795
1963	"	245799
1963	"	245800
1963	Morton Stack	245782
1963	" "	245794
1963	" "	245801
1963	Stacks	245797
1964	Stacks	251849
1984	Any Stack name	?
1985	Any Stack name	?
1986	Any Stack name	?

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Mark Hotz
P.O. Box 771
Brooklandville, MD 21022

January 26, 1999

Dear Mark:

Confirming our telephone conversation I would be grateful to you for an examination of U.S. records near your home.

The records are in the Archives of the United States, 8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740-6001. The official in charge is Wayne DeCesar, Room 2600, Tel 301-713-7230 ext. 233. whom I have notified that you will come. He is most cooperative. He will require advance notice of the date to have the records available. You will need a photo ID (driver's license or similar) and cannot bring any briefcase, etc. Photocopy machines are available (we will naturally reimburse you for any outlay). You go to room 2000 to be serviced and not to DeCesar's office.

The particular records I seek relate to the shipment of old minting equipment from the San Francisco Mint to Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Washington or elsewhere shortly after the April 18, 1906 earthquake and fire to make room for the various outside operations necessitated by the calamity and temporarily installed in the Mint building. The letters or records may be to the Director of the U.S. Mint, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, or to some other official of the Treasury.

The reason the old minting equipment was apparently moved was because they needed space for the temporary operation of the private and National banks in San Francisco, all of which were destroyed; for the San Francisco U.S. Sub Treasury which was ruined; for the operation of the Emergency Relief Fund for which the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint became custodian; and for a restaurant to feed the workers in the area. The letter or letters or reports could have been written by Frank Leach (Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint) or by one of his deputies.

The period I selected for review is two months from April 18, 1906 to June 18, 1906 and the records are in 2.5 boxes I am told. I have learned that these records cover all correspondence sent to the recipients in that period. I believe the correspondence or reports I seek would have to come from the San Francisco Mint or from a Treasury Dept office in San Francisco or Los Angeles.

If there is anything further you need to know before looking please let me know. If there are other sources of records from the San Francisco Mint to Washington or Philadelphia I am sure Mr. Cesar will help you if you ask.

I am exceedingly grateful for any cooperation you give me. I ask you not to disclose to anyone the nature of this inquiry or any of your findings until I give you written permission, as this

may be a sensitive numismatic matter. Please feel free to make photocopies of anything which you think might be relevant whether it is or not.

Isn't numismatics exciting ? Happy reading.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'EPN', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

activity and excitement. From the speed the fire was making in their direction and the reluctance some of the Chinamen were showing in the way of leaving their homes and property, I felt that there would be a loss of life here to be added to the list of deaths caused by the disaster, but the soldiers and police came along and drove the loiterers out of the zone of danger. It was an appalling scene that I passed through on my way to the ferry. The wild march of the flames up the hill, the fleeing residents, the rushing of the firemen with their engines and trucks, and of other fire fighters to a new line of defense, the exploding charges of dynamite used to blow down buildings in the path of flame, combined in telling, in a manner stronger than words, the terrible character of the disaster the people of San Francisco were facing.

After arriving in Oakland I immediately went to the telegraph office and filed a dispatch to the Director of the mint at Washington, D. C. The telegraph office was crowded with people trying to send messages to relatives and friends. To give an idea of the extent of business suddenly thrust upon the telegraph company within the ten days following the fire, it may be said that it was unable to place all the messages filed upon the wires and hundreds were forwarded by mail. However, all government business had the right of way and was forwarded at once, so I was soon in touch with the authorities at Washington. The following is the substance of the report I sent the evening of the first day of the fire:

San Francisco visited early this morning by terrible earthquake followed by fire which has burned the greater part of business district. Mint building not damaged much by shock. Every building around the mint burned to the ground. It is the only building not destroyed for blocks. I reached building before the worst of the fire came, finding a lot of our men there, stationed them at points of vantage from roof to basement, and with our fire apparatus and without help from the fire department we successfully fought the fire away, although all the windows

on Mint Avenue and back side third story were burned out; fire coming in drove us back for a time. Adjusting rooms and refinery damaged some and heavy stone cornice on that side of building flaked off. The roof burned some little. Lieut. G. R. Armstrong, Sixth United States Infantry, with squad of men, was sent to us by commanding officer of department, who rendered efficient aid. Fire still burning in central and western parts of city, and what little remains of central business section is threatened. I could not report sooner, as I had to wait until I could return to Oakland. No dispatches could be sent from San Francisco.

There was great activity in Oakland among the people in preparing to take care of the thousands of refugees who had so suddenly and unexpectedly been thrown upon the generosity of the community. The churches and all public assembly places were thrown open to the homeless and hungry. Food, bedding, and clothing were provided as if by magic. Thousands of private homes were opened to the sufferers, and no one had occasion to complain. An intelligent organization of Oakland's leading and active citizens was effected in the shortest possible time. Lawyers, merchants, capitalists, preachers, teachers—in truth, people, men and women from all walks of life—were represented in the list of those who responded at once to aid in receiving and caring for the sufferers. Committees were sent to the depots and ferries to receive and direct the sufferers to places of refuge as fast as they arrived within the limits of Oakland. It was a grand and noble work, and was discharged with willingness and enthusiasm. It would take too much space to relate the details of the later organization and work of the citizens in caring for the refugees, the establishment of camps, and the orderly provision for the multitude of people of almost all nationalities. All I can say here is that it was well done, and a credit to the community and humanity of the people composing it.

The sudden doubling of the population of Oakland and

little smoke and less heat, and no debris except on the sidewalks. I was probably one of the first who passed through Market Street from the ferry, after the buildings on both sides of the street had been burned. I saw no evidence of the mishap the citizen had described to me, although I saw the dead body of a man, a victim of the fire, lying in the street near the sidewalk in front of what had been Spreckels Market. The head had nearly all been burned off, though the clothes were scarcely scorched. While about midway between Montgomery and Kearny streets on Market I noticed a small, two-story brick building still intact, which, for some strange reason, had escaped the flames that had gutted the big Crocker building to the east and the *Chronicle* building on the west and leveled the buildings between. While I stood there alone, the only person on the street, marveling as to how the building could have escaped destruction, a little jet of flame appeared above the eastern fire wall on the roof. It could have been extinguished with a bucket or two of water. I recall now that, while I saw that the building was doomed to the fate of its neighbors, it did not seem a matter of much importance. The idea probably arose from a sense of relation, wherein this building was so unconsiderable an affair, compared with the large and costly structures by which it had been surrounded, now gutted and in ruins.

I met with no other incident in completing my journey to the mint building than encountering the dead body before mentioned. I will not attempt to describe my feelings or my thoughts while making that trip up Market Street, solitary and alone, between the towering and threatening ruins of the great buildings which had lined San Francisco's main thoroughfare and amid an awful and suggestive silence. When I turned into Fifth Street quite another scene was pictured. My heart thrilled with emotion at the sight of our national colors floating from

an improvised staff thrust out from the front gable peak of the mint building, the staff from which it was usually flown having been burned. The waving flag confirmed our victory over the fire demon in the contest of the day before, and proclaimed a haven of some comfort for all who could gather under its folds, and a nucleus in the restoration of the city. On the sidewalk around the building was an encampment made of all kinds of improvised shelters, occupied by several hundreds of people. In some way, they had found that the fountains in front of the building were a source of fresh water, one of the very few supplies available in the entire burned district. As the sidewalks and the two lawn spaces in front of the building offered a camping place, as many as could be accommodated located there. Having an abundant supply of fresh water in our wells, I had a couple of pipe lines run to convenient places near the sidewalk, and for two or three days there were lines of people awaiting their turns at the faucets. Among the campers I found some acquaintances and some guests from the St. Francis Hotel. The mint people did all within their power to make the refugees comfortable. One or two sick people were given shelter in the building for the night.

The mint now being out of danger, I sent the following message to the Director of the mint:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1906.
(Forwarded from Oakland.)

As feared, the balance of the business part of the city was destroyed last night. The fire is now raging in the western residence section. Whole street is now being dynamited across the path of the fire. The mint building safe, one side sealed by heat, but interior is intact. It is the only building in path of fire south of Market not destroyed, except new postoffice partially burned. Apprehend no further trouble from fire.

The squad of soldiers stood watch with our men, but managed in some way to get hold of liquor during the night, and one or two of them became intoxicated and,

consequently, troublesome. One of them threatened to shoot the doorkeeper who had refused to allow him to go out of the building, acting under the directions of the army officer in charge of the soldiers. I was sent for, as it appeared there was going to be serious trouble. When I arrived on the scene the troublesome soldier was loading his rifle. He threatened to close my earthly career if I took another step nearer or interfered with his purposes. It was an ugly situation, but I succeeded in quieting the fellow and induced him to unload his gun. I then found the sergeant in charge of the squad and requested him to take the men away, as we were now able to take care of the building without outside help. This was about the only incident worthy of mention occurring on the second day in the mint. A regular watch of two hours on and four off, on duty inside and outside of the building, was established. The officers of the mint passed a good part of the day on the roof, watching the progress of the fire.

The next morning I received several telegrams, among which were two from the Secretary of the Treasury—one asking for a statement as to the loss of life and extent of damage and the condition of banks in neighboring towns, and the other thanking us for saving the mint building, and complimenting our actions. He also requested me to recommend some action that would enable the department to relieve the situation. In response, I replied by wire that the stories of loss of life had been grossly exaggerated, that I had been in position to hear from all parts of the city, and I did not think the list of the dead would reach more than 400; that the fire did not travel fast and the authorities took trouble to keep ahead of the flames, notifying people of the danger, and caring for the helpless. "Every bank in San Francisco buried in ruins. All banks in Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda able to resume business. To meet the conditions the suburban banks ought to have free and

prompt telegraphic transfer of funds. In view of the ruined condition of sub-treasury, I advise making transfers direct through the mint." I also reported that the fire was practically under control and that it was estimated that about half of the residence section would be saved from the flames.

The suggestion to make free transfer of funds by telegraph was promptly adopted, and the Secretary wisely extended the privilege to individuals in private life. This action proved far-reaching in re-establishing a financial system and restoring confidence in the banking institutions of the city, that had been temporarily put out of business, to say nothing of the relief afforded people in private life. The procedure in the transfer of money was made very simple. A person or firm in the East desiring to have a given sum of money delivered to a person, firm, or corporation in San Francisco, or any part of the state, would deposit the amount at any of the sub-treasuries of the United States, giving the name and address of the person to whom it was to be delivered. These particulars would be telegraphed to me, and I would send notices to the beneficiaries to call at the mint and receive the money. Some idea as to the extent people used the privilege accorded by the government can be formed by the statement that over \$40,000,000 was transferred in less than a fortnight. The transfers ranged in sums from \$50 to over \$1,000,000 each. On the first day of the transfers I attended to the business without assistance; however, the next day, I had to have the help of a couple of clerks, and in two or three days after the transfers had so increased in number that the work required the help of all the clerks in the mint force. Not a dollar was lost. Only one payment, a \$300 transfer, was delivered to the wrong person. The person who received it bore the same name and initials as the party for whom it was intended. The error was discovered soon

Depositors could not withdraw any part of their funds, nor could they induce any one to cash their checks. Realizing that one of the greatest aids in relief of the condition was to re-establish the San Francisco sub-treasury, I therefore got hold of Assistant Treasurer Jacobs, gave him quarters in the mint building, and advanced him all the money he needed, thus starting him in business without waiting for authority from Washington, being satisfied that the emergency warranted my action and that the Secretary of the Treasury would approve the act, which he did, subsequently. For the same reason I also gave the commandant at Mare Island navy yard \$50,000 with which to pay the workmen there. The Selby Smelting and Lead Company was probably the distributor of the greatest amount of actual cash of any business agency on the Coast. I sent word to the manager to establish an office in the mint building and resume the purchases of bullion, and we would take it off the company's hands at once. This arrangement was the means of sending out into various parts of the state an average of \$225,000 daily.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the business interests of this city was the re-establishment of the banking business that would give some kind of a financial system at once. People had begun to feel the need of the money buried in the vaults of the banks. There was no telling how long before these vaults could be opened. The banks, to meet the wants, had funds transferred from points in the East to their credit at the mint, but there was no place where they could keep this money and open up for business. A committee of the bankers' association came to me to arrange to check against their credits in favor of their clients, but that was impossible, for we had no men trained in the banking business to do the work, nor suitable books. After some discussion of the subject, I proposed that the association should organ-

ize an emergency, or central, bank representing all the banks of the city, using the funds in the mint to their credit as the capital for the emergency bank, the banking institutions forming this central bank to establish offices in various parts of the city, where they could issue checks on the central bank in favor of their clients, the central bank to be officered by men of their own selection. I told the committee that, if such plans met with their approval, I would supply ample quarters in the mint suitable for the transaction of the business. The plan was adopted and worked out splendidly, meeting all requirements and remaining in operation for several weeks, until the various banks were able to open up in their individual capacity. This accommodation to the bankers and to the public was one of the benefits arising from the saving of the mint building from destruction, making available the three hundred and odd millions of dollars in the vaults there. We received many expressions of appreciation of the favors granted by the Treasury Department and delight that the mint had been preserved to render such great accommodation to the people of the state in the time of its greatest necessity.

President Roosevelt increased my duties and responsibilities by requesting me to act as custodian of relief funds, then being collected in the various parts of the country and forwarded to San Francisco. To handle this money necessitated the detail of a couple of clerks and several assistants. The money came to us in all shapes, from nickels to big bills. One donation of \$5000 from a street railroad company was all in nickels. In one day alone we received fifty-one packages of money from all parts of the United States which took nearly two days to count. However, I was relieved of this duty soon after the general relief committee was organized.

I had to arrange to house and feed a lot of our men whose places of abode had been destroyed; besides, many

manifest and exercised in crises and great emergencies, gave an immediate supply of leaders and directors at several points in the city, without the formality of selection or other means. The badge of natural leadership was quickly recognized by the common workers. There were places of refuge made at once for the sick and the injured, and food provided for the hungry. In the course of a few days the temporary relief measures gave way to control by most complete organizations on both sides of the bay, which were maintained for several months, or until all need of their work was ended.

It will never be known how much was the money or what the value of the goods and provisions contributed for the relief of the sufferers, as so much relief work was given directly to the needy, and through agencies and organizations other than the ones under the direction and control of the municipal authorities. Not a few firms and individuals chose to expend what they had to contribute in the earliest stages of the crisis by direct distribution to the needy or in other ways to relieve the situation. Many social, fraternal, and similar organizations, which sought to aid in relief work, preferred to have their contributions go directly to suffering or unfortunate members of their societies.

Many thousands of dollars were raised in Oakland and other cities near San Francisco, and expended by relief associations in those communities, for the care of refugees from San Francisco. These amounts were not and could not be accounted for in the statements of disbursements by the San Francisco relief committee. In Oakland alone, the local relief organizations expended \$100,000 of its own collections in addition to \$10,000 given to it by the San Francisco organization. The Standard Oil Company established and maintained a camp for the care of the helpless and homeless near Richmond at its own cost, the expenditures not being accounted for nor made a part

of the total expended by the general relief committee of San Francisco.

In the month that I acted as treasurer and custodian of the general relief funds, from April 27, I received from contributors in San Francisco, the state, United States, and foreign countries, the sum of \$2,109,656.35. A large part of this sum was disbursed on orders from the proper officials of the general relief committee. When several of the large banking firms were able to resume business on June 1, I insisted upon being relieved of the responsibility of handling these funds, and turned over the balance to the banks designated for the purpose.

The actual cash remitted direct to San Francisco and accounted for by the Relief Association was \$8,921,452.86, and additional funds were acquired from the sale of surplus and perishable relief supplies, interest, etc., to the extent of \$751,605.08, making a grand total of \$9,673,057.94.

In addition to what has been enumerated, nearly \$50,000 was expended by the Red Cross Society in Washington, from San Francisco relief subscriptions, and the government appropriation of \$2,500,000 was disbursed entirely by and under direction of the War Department, principally for bedding, tents, medical supplies, maintenance of relief camps, food, clothing, etc. Neither was the value of the two thousand carloads of food supplies, clothing, etc., ever computed in dollars and cents. In all probability the total amount disbursed in relief work, counted in money, if ever it could be determined, would reach a sum somewhere between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars.

The larger part of this great sum was contributed within the United States. Contributions from other countries would have been generous but for the proclamation of President Roosevelt practically declining aid from outside countries. Nevertheless, England, France, Germany, Japan, and Mexico were represented in the list of con-

May 15, 1906.

Honorable L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—I assure you that I greatly appreciate the commendations you have so generously bestowed upon us here at the mint. While the men had a pretty hot time of it, and it was hard to tell which would conquer, the fire or the mint employees, still I am afraid that distance has magnified the achievement of saving the building. Nevertheless, it is most gratifying to know that what was done has given satisfaction and pleasure to you and other officials of the department. It was also very gratifying to us to note that the banking interests showed their appreciation of your prompt and energetic action which did so much to give stability to the financial conditions.

The mint building is a very busy place now, containing, as it does, the "Bank of All Banks," the Assistant Treasurer, cashier's department for the receipt and disbursement of the relief fund, the refinery agency, the mint gold deposit business, and, last but not least, our restaurant, the only one so far for miles.

I have the emergency repairs to the building well along. These repairs consist mainly in replacing the destroyed windows and frames, of which there are over sixty-odd in number. Notwithstanding the large additions to our family, everything is running smoothly, without confusion or rush. Respectfully yours,

FRANK A. LEACH, Superintendent.

May 2, 1906.

Mr. F. A. Leach, Superintendent, United States Mint, San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR MR. LEACH—I have just received a letter from Mr. Bert Clark, our representative in San Francisco, in which he mentioned a pleasant visit which he had with you a few days ago.

I have thought of you many times during the past two weeks, and I think I can well imagine the strenuous period you have been passing through. As soon as I learned that the sub-treasury had been destroyed and that the mint was still standing, I realized that you would be the center of an important situation, and I felt confident that you would acquit yourself with credit under the circumstances.

The first really intelligible account of the San Francisco situation which I read was your telegram, sent to Washington, and, upon reading it, I realized more than ever the value of the sort of training which a successful newspaperman receives. I am sure that no other official of the government on the spot could have written so lucidly and briefly, or have expressed so much in a few words.

I sincerely hope that you suffered no serious personal losses in the conflagration and that you will not overwork yourself by trying to straighten things out and keep the treasury business moving. It must be hard, I know, for a person in your responsible position to take my more time for rest than is absolutely necessary, but for many weeks to come you will require the use of all your energy and it will be a great mistake to overdo things now.

With best wishes and sincere regard, I am,

Cordially yours, (Signed) F. A. VANDERLIP.

May 16, 1906.

Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, National City Bank, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR MR. VANDERLIP—Your kind and very complimentary letter of May 2 came duly to hand. However, a very "great stress of business" of unusual character has prevented my acknowledging your kindness before. Your letter was especially appreciated, as it seemed to express something more than was laid down with simply ink and paper.

While the situation imposed increased labor and greater responsibilities, I assure you I enjoyed it, for there was real pleasure in contributing to relief and to the work of organizing and restoring financial conditions. The mint building is a busy place, housing the "Bank of All Banks," the sub-treasury, the cashier's department for the relief fund, office of the Selby company, and our own business. As there were no eating or lodging places for a great distance, I had to provide lodgings in the building for a lot of my own men and start a restaurant for their subsistence and the accommodation of many others in the mint building. We fed over 100 people for a few days, but now the number is considerably less.

The building had a close call from destruction. It was on fire inside of the upper story and roof many times. There is quite a section of the roof that will have to be replaced. During the worst part of the fire around the building, burning embers and red hot cinders rained

compressing the waist, painfully disclose overworn corsets. But, as our highest effort and best, on the copper cent and on the one-dollar and three-dollar gold coins, the head of our emblem appears in the baubles of an Indian princess, doubtless an ideal Pocahontas—"that female bully of the town"—with the head accordingly stuck around with feathers, and labeled on the tiara, "Liberty." Its circulation in the Indian territory, I regret to say, has not been commensurate to the witchery of the bait. England strangely omits to stamp on her figure of the lion, "This is a lion"; but our emblem, safe from all misconception, is always plainly and veraciously branded across the forehead, "Liberty."

The use of the liberty cap, which appears on some of the earliest coins of our country, was the subject of much discussion as to its appropriateness at periods from 1793, when it was first used, up to some time in the '30s, when it was discarded. Its first use was on the cent pieces of 1794, 1795, and a part of the year 1796, where it appears on the coin as if suspended in the air over the head of a female figure with flowing hair. It was not intended that this cap should appear as suspended in the air, but as being borne on a wand leaning on the shoulder of the figure and projecting backward. It was contended that the liberty cap, or pileus, was in itself an emblem of liberty and should never be placed on the head of the figure; and that the emblem in proper relation to a full-length figure of Liberty should be borne on a wand or staff sustained in her hand and was out of place as an adornment or head dress.

During the time that I filled the office of Director of the Mint nothing was done in the way of preparing a new design for the nickels or five-cent pieces. I had conceived some designs which I thought if adopted for the silver coins would greatly improve their appearance. It was my intention to have some sample coins made, using the head of Washington, copied from the famous Stuart portrait, for the obverse side, and an eagle in natural

position, standing on the American shield with wings partly spread, making a pose suggestive of courage, freedom, and action. It was my intention to submit the samples to the President and if they met with his approval it was then the further purpose to lay them before Congress, with the hope of securing action that would have permitted the device to take the place of the meaningless designs now used to designate the different silver coins of our country. Some work was done on the proposed models at the Philadelphia mint, but as I had retired from the service before the models were completed, and as Roosevelt had stepped out of office that Taft might take up the responsibilities of the presidency, there was no one in official position interested in the subject sufficiently to complete the work or carry out the suggestion.

IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION OF COIN

When I left the San Francisco mint there was stored there in the several vaults of the institution the immense sum of two hundred and seventy millions of dollars in gold coin and sixty-one millions of dollars in silver coin, or over three hundred millions of dollars altogether. The gold had been accumulating there for six or seven years or more, after the adoption of the plan of paying people who sold their gold to the mint with checks drawn on the New York sub-treasury. The mint was not well equipped with vaults, as it had not been contemplated that it would ever become one of the storage places for Uncle Sam's surplus cash. Consequently the capacity of the vaults for storage purposes was limited, besides which the vaults were not substantial enough for the purpose and did not give that security demanded for government funds. The possibility that some bold and desperate men would attempt to secure some of this gold, either by tunnelling under the building or rushing the place during working hours, was always a source of

1962 Annual Report

Harvey Stack, 96 ancient and modern gold and silver coins and a trial piece (237332) page 184

Norman Stack, 4 rare medals (240106)

1963 Annual Report

Mrs. F.C. C. Boyd, East Ornage NJ, 572 Mexican coins, tokens and medals and 8 US emergency notes issued during World War II (245706, 245785) p. 124

John J. Ford, Jr. 245 medals, plaquettes and tokens, mostly American 19th century (245615) page 140

Mrs. Wayte Raymond 620 modern coins worldwide (245508) page 175

Harvey Stack, 19 medals and tokens (243585) (243780)

Morton Stack, 7 Historical silver and copper medals and tokens (245782, 245794, 245801)

Norman Stack 44 artistic and commemorative bronze medals and plaquettes (245781, 245786)

Stacks, NY 68 original drawings of coins designs illustrating the development of coin and medal design (245795, 245799, 245800); 8 pieces illustrating 19th century US Mint history and coins design (245797)

All Stacks references from page 188.

1964 report

Mrs. Wayte Raymond, 1,167 modern coins of the world (240869) p. 188

p. 199 Smithsonian, 7 imitation cal. gold *no number yet*

St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1818
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
Money Museum
Mercantile



Get address of Bill Green Office
How to check records there

Cast not struck
No record of specific bars
said to be unknown

Look for purchases by Mint
of equipment ~~of~~ ^{of} others in 1884 55
56

Look for 1906 matters -

Look for die record in 1906
leases to banks in 1906
Shipments in 1906.

Check Kagen ^{library} sources for Mint records

10/22/98

Eric,

I was able to use my 10X loop
to read the Readex cards so I didn't
have to take it to Wash U.

Next document is the
search result. Not as outstanding
as I'd hoped for. Also am still
looking for Smithsonian Institution
reports for donors as per the
book Margo lent you.

Tom

Mercantile
Money Museum
214-421-819
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Seventh & Washington
Mercantile Tower



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

To: Margo Russell

October 23, 1998

From: EPNNES

As you already have been aware of entries of donations to the United States National Museum (known as Smithsonian Institution) as published by the United States National Museum in its annual reports to the public may include items relating to American numismatic history during the 1848-1860 period covering the U.S. Mint at San Francisco and private and semi-public pioneer California gold, assayers and coiners as to bars, coinage, dies, hubs, designs, patterns, trials, off-strikes, tools, records, etc. More detailed descriptions of the donations apparently are contained in the registration records which are referred to by accession numbering in the annual reports. A suggestion as to some such published entries which may contain material are as follows:

1958 report, page 123: Catherine Bullowa

48 off strikes in lead copper and nickel of various modern coins and medals (225295)

1959 report, page 135: Paul Franklin Massapequa Park, LI, NY

4 dies portraying George Washington, Zachary Taylor, and Ulysses S. Grant and the three lead trial striking of the portrait dies (223300)

1960 report, page 165: Joseph B. Stack, NY

*** 11 original artists models and 2 steel hubs for US patterns** (227805)

1960 report, page 177: Joseph B. Stack, NY

*** 511 pattern, trial and experimental numismatic items (234051) ***

1963 report, page 188: 68 original drawings of coins, designs illustrating the development of coin and metal design (245795, 245799, 245800); 8 pieces.

Stachis

Gibson Collection Sale

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE

11/11/72

HEAVIEST KNOWN 1853 USAOG PROOFING PIECE

WITH APPROXIMATE WEIGHT



Lot No. 183

183 **Proofing piece. 1853. Gold ingot, A. HUMBERT, U.S. ASSAYER, United States**
 Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, Calif. Approximately rectangular ingot. Uniface. At left end, reading vertically upwards, individually punched: 999 (numerals large as on previous lot, possibly from the same punches). Upper center, the usual four-line die-stamp or "tablet" with quasi rectangular frame line (left and right ends arcs of circles); this die-stamp differs in minor details from those on last two bars and is slightly double-struck. Below, slightly to right, two-line die-stamp: A.HUMBERT / U.S.ASSAYER (identical to that on preceding proofing piece). At r. end, in two lines, individually punched: 3 / 1/2 (Ounces: approximate weight). On edges at both left and right ends, the same A.HUMBERT / U.S.ASSAYER die-stamp is repeated. 1,553.35 Grains. **Extremely Fine;** slightly defective (as made) surfacewise, and lightly abraded from handling. This ingot was also originally rectangular, but the ends are rounded and the lower edge was distorted in manufacture by the Humbert stamping. **Unique.** Obtained from the same source as previous lot, early June, 1961, by Paul Franklin on behalf of New Netherlands Coin Co. Sold by New Netherlands Coin Co. to us, 6/16/61. We in turn sold it to Mr. Gibson. From what we can ascertain, this is the heaviest of the USAOG proofing pieces known to have survived, and the only one that we have handled with even an approximate weight given. An important, impressive, and valuable item!

The weight of this ingot, 100.66 Grams (or 1,553.35 Grains) = 1,551.80 grains of pure gold. This comes to \$66.830 at standard mint valuation. It is an atypical proofing piece in that it has any kind of weight given. The weight is in fact 3.236 Ounces, indicating that no care was taken to obtain an exact weight. We can exclude the possibility that the weight was originally exact, as no evidence is discernible of subsequent working or rubbing. The surfaces are absolutely typical of gold solidified in ingot form and stamped. A possible explanation is that only the heaviest proofing pieces were stamped with even approximate weights.

The Assay Office die-stamp on the present piece is the only one showing complete frame line as on the USAOG 1853 twenty dollar gold reverse die from which it was cut down.

Stacks

Hibson Collection Sale

11/11/72

EXCESSIVELY RARE AND IMPORTANT USAOG 1853 GOLD ASSAY INGOT

Struck at 608-610 Commercial St., San Francisco



Lot No. 178

- 178 \$35.80. 1853. Gold Assay ingot, United States Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, Calif. Irregular, nearly rectangular ingot, 35.80 D. (= dollars and cents; individually punched) / die-stamp or "tablet" (as on reverse of \$20 USAOG coins): UNITED STATES ASSAY / OFFICE OF GOLD / SAN FRANCISCO / CALIFORNIA. 1853. Rev. Individually punched: 1032 Grains, the weight of the ingot / 807 THOU. (fineness) / 134 (identifying number). Test assay (cut-off corner) at upper l. obverse with small incuse H stamp, evidently testifying that this test mark was inflicted by Humbert personally. 1,033.60 Grains. **Extremely Fine or better;** with only minor signs of handling, the most important being one or two obv. edge abrasions at the lower r. **Unique.** Obtained from K.M.L., Alo, Arizona, Feb., 1956, for John J. Ford Jr. by Paul Franklin; Ford coll., 1958-64; R. F. Batchelder. One of only two, possibly three gold pieces that are similar in appearance, and which could fairly be called USAOG Assay ingots. One of these is quite small, being stamped \$7.26; the other, a real anomaly, has the characteristics of both a Proofing piece (fineness 9999) and an Assay ingot (valuation given as 2D40.00, i.e. equivalent to two \$20's). Either way, the present piece is easily the most attractive of these, and the other two mentioned items are forever off the market, being in the famed Lilly holdings, National Coll., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. An unparalleled opportunity!

Assay ingots represent a conveniently portable form for a small melt of mixed metal, the stamped value (usually not a denomination), weight, and fineness, serving for any later negotiations when miner, merchant, or bank submitted a quantity of such ingots for coinage. Such submission would have, of course, involved charges to be calculated on the spot for bringing the metal up to standard fineness. Assay ingots were not generally intended to circulate as money, although they had recognized value and did see some limited emergency use in making payments and settling debts. They are really rare, as almost all eventually found their way to the melting pot of one mint or another for conversion into coins. A good part of Humbert's output, according to the monthly reports he filed with the Mint Director in Philadelphia, 1851-53, consisted of assay ingots, most of which eventually returned to him, together with ingots of other assayers, for conversion into "coin ingots" or coins (the familiar \$50 "slugs" and USAOG 1853 twenty dollar gold pieces). This particular ingot is typical of many survivors studied; its actual weight and value are very close indeed to the stated figures. Neglecting the silver content, the stated value at 1,032 Grains (= 832.824 Grains of pure gold) = \$35.862²/₃ at standard mint valuation, which was 23.22 Grains pure gold per dollar. At the actual weight given by us (1,033.60 Grains) and the same fineness, the pure gold content of this ingot is 834.1152 Grains equalling \$35.92 plus. Humbert was well known for conservatism in valuing gold deposits and in the metal content of his own coins, bending backward not to defraud clients. Even so, the deviation shown could not have been considered significant in an economy where \$1 would hardly buy a bowl of soup.

The four-line obv. die-stamp or "tablet" is one of at least five different such stamps known on Humbert and USAOG ingots, proofing pieces, and similar items. These have individual die defects consistent with their having been cut down from different working dies originally intended for reverses of regular United States Assay Office of Gold twenties, but differing in details from the twenty-odd working dies presently identified for the latter.

**Mercantile
Money Museum**

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

To: Margo Russell

October 23, 1998

From: EPNNES

pointed out to us that
~~X~~ You already have been aware of entries of donations to the United States National Museum (known as Smithsonian Institution) as published by the United States National Museum in its annual reports to the public may include items relating to American numismatic history during the 1848-1860 period covering the U.S. Mint at San Francisco and private and semi-public pioneer California gold, assayers and coiners as to bars, coinage, dies, hubs, designs, patterns, trials, off-strikes, tools, records, etc. More detailed descriptions of the donations apparently are contained in the registration records which are referred to by accession numbering in the annual reports. A suggestion as to some such published entries which may contain material are as follows:

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*** 511 pattern, trial and experimental numismatic items (234051) ***

Stack, NY
1963 report, page 188: 68 original drawings of coins, designs illustrating the development of coin and metal design (245795, 245799, 245800): 8 pieces

After 1965 there is a change ^{in the practice} of publishing donations. ~~There are also~~

then are Smithsonian reports of gifts which we do not have available for the 1860s

Donation reports from the Annual Report of the ^{U.S.} National Museum.
^

1958 Annual report

Catherine Bullowa, 48 off strikes in lead, copper and nickel of various modern coin and medals (225295); 18,430 coins and medals from various countries in silver copper and aluminum (222037) from page 123.

1959 Annual Report

Paul Franklin, Massapequa Park, LI, NY. 4 dies portraying George Washington, Zachary Taylor, and Ulysses S. Grant and the three lead trial strikings of the portrait dies (223300) page 135.

Eric P. Newman (224388) *Victor O. Brenner plays*

Joseph A. Stack, 68 misc. U.S. Medals (220792)

1960 Annual Report

Catherine Bullowa-Moore, St. Petersburg, FL 766 coins and medals etc. (228809)

Joseph B. Stack 1 silver medal and 2 US money orders (225985); 11 original artist models and 2 steel hubs for US patterns, 3 copper plates for printing money, and 13 German 5 mark patterns and hubs (227805) page 165

Stacks NY 4,388 coins tokens and medals of the world (228171) pages 169-170.

1961 report

Mrs. Olga Raymond. 793 modern coins of the world (234049) page 165

Joseph B. Stack 2 US silver ingots (233483) or (232971); 511 pattern trial and experimental numismatic items (234051); 66 ancient and modern, gold and silver coins (233477) (233478) (233482) (233488) (233489) (233491) (234826) (234827) (234828) (235063) (286057) (236061) page 177

Norman Stack NY NY Manly & Eccleston medals commemorating George Washington and a facsimile Indian Peace Medal struck in 1902 (236059) page 177

314-421-1819
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Seventh & Washington
Mercantile Tower
Money Museum
Mercantile



Margo Russell

October 28, 1998

Dear Eric:--

When I contacted the Smithsonian Institution Registration Services at the suggestion of associate archivist Bill Cox (his letter of September 21) I reached the very pleasant Jeanne Benas, registrar.

After I explained a request for information about certain numismatic donations, she said, "May I ask the reason why?"

I identified myself as an American Numismatic Society counsellor, and said the information related to a research project. Please say we're working on it together so she will relate to my phone call. It will have much more clout on your Foundation stationery.

She ask that I put the request in writing (routine, of course) and address it this way:

Jeanne Benas, Registrar
Registration Services
National Museum of American History
MRC 626
Washington, D.C. 20560-0626

Ideal, of course, would be for someone to go in person and inspect the records. I can think of a couple of people who

Page 2

might be willing to go, but they would need precise research and/or copying instructions, if permitted.

As I mentioned, the staffs of both my senator and congressman have always expedited requests for me when I needed certain materials. And the Smithsonian is a quasi-official agency. It occurred to me that the Library of Congress might have these records, too. That could be another route. John Kleeberg could explore this a la Internet via:

Library of Congress Internet Search Tools:

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/global/search.html>

This may result in your Readex, however.

Applying Freedom of Information pressure at some point might be necessary but it's a valuable tool.

Let's try Ms. Benas. She may just send off the material!

Bestest,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. J. Kleeberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the text "Bestest,".

Jeanne Benas, Registrar
Registration Services
National Museum of American History
MRC, 6th
Washington DC 20560-0626

Nov. 2, 1998

Dear ~~Ms~~ Benas:

You may recall that Mrs. Marge Russell,
a member of the governing Council of the American
Neuromuscular Society (NMS) recently telephoned you
for information concerning ^{historical} research being conducted
on ^{certain} ~~on~~ items donated to Smithsonian Institution. This
~~and~~ contact was suggested by William Cox, your
archivist, in his letter to Mrs. Russell dated September 21,
1998.

We do research on a not for profit basis for others
and Mrs. Russell asked us to help locate some of the
pertinent records and we made some progress with available
published material at the University of Missouri, but find
that certain data which we would like to examine is not
in annual reports. Therefore we would be appreciative if you
could send Mrs. Russell or ourselves the data requested
on the attached sheet.

If there is further information you need you
may call us at 314 727 0550 or call Mrs. Russell at
937 492 1022.

Both Mrs. Russell and ourselves will very much
appreciate your prompt cooperation as we are working
against a publisher's deadline. If there is any change
for the reproduction of the requested records please advise
us.

We look forward to hearing from you

Sincerely

Attachment
cc Marge Russell
3043 County Rd
Sudney OH 45365

(1)
Request for full descriptive detail
of certain donations to Smithsonian
Institution (whether recorded under the
name of United States National Museum,
National Museum of American History,
Museum of History and Technology or
otherwise) which donations have been
given during the years and by the persons
indicated and with the registry numbers
in those instances where such numbers have
been located in official published material.

12/21/98 5 PM

Richard Dieroye - Sidney, OH

937-498-1872

Both Dieroye & others at ComWorld have talked about bars, ingots etc for a long time, particularly since the Buttery article was published by ANS.

They believe they are lost and had no knowledge of records of specific bars. They were told awhile back that the ingots were genuine by Ford.

I has not talked to Ford in 4 years because no occasion came up to do so.

I ^{had} never talked with Franklin at any time.

In talking to Lange they learned that there were records of bars or ingots in govt archives and on 6/18/98 talked to Bill Green, Western Regional office of National Archives, San Bruno CA

Tel 650-876-9018 - don't know his ^{office} address.

He spoke about Assayers Register of San Francisco Mint from Apr 1854 to 1865 & Register of Bullionant Pack which is in the same book. The records continue to 1917 with 1877 and 1878 missing. Green said Mike Hodder went there and took notes but photocopies could not be made because book was too delicate and fragile. It can be microfilmed.

I asked if there were other records there and I said yes then showed him as the archivist (Green) said he was in charge of all San Francisco Mint records.

National Museum Annual Report 1964

p ~~158~~ 199 Smithsonian Donation

42 antique objects of early California (251948)

7 imitations of gold California tokens (252895)

1962 Annual Report National Museum

1960 Annual Report p 168

7 coins (226761) ←

1960 Annual Report

1959 Annual Report

40 Numismatic items ~~226~~ (241817)
p 18218 artist sketches, models, dies and
striking showing the process of modeling
and striking medals (240180)

1963 Annual Report

47 misc coins and medals and a silver wedge
(243002 243003 243094 245323) p 184Minus gold scale, etc, lead scale, etc 13 trade tokens
from 17th & 18th centuries (244021)

ERD P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

5221 Cecil Avenue • Torrance, Missouri 63301

Mr. Gerald Borrman

February 10, 1999

Dear friend Borrman:

You asked that I write you an introduction to the numismatic research you volunteered to undertake so that you could think about it as you enjoy the beauty of the islands. It will not be difficult or extended. It may result in nothing or it may solve an intriguing numismatic problem. The research project should not be disseminated to anyone as it is sensitive.

Since you live near San Francisco you will enjoy the lore of the earthquake and fire. I enclose an excerpt from the 1906 report of the director of the old San Francisco Mint at 5th & Mission streets. You will enjoy the comment on the bottom of page 72.

What I am seeking is a letter or document in which there is mention of the shipment of old mint equipment previously used by private coiners during the Gold Rush. This equipment would be tools, presses, rollers, dies, hubs, punches, or some of them. It was accumulated at the Mint when the private coiners went out of business about 1852-1855.

I believe the San Francisco Mint stored the old equipment until they were desperate for space in 1906 and sent it to Los Angeles, Philadelphia, or to some government agency elsewhere. They probably wrote someone they were doing so. That is what I want to find.

The letters sent from the San Francisco Mint beginning in 1872 and running to 1920 are in letter books at
National Archives Record Administration
(Western Regional Office)
1000 Commodore Dr.
San Bruno, CA 94066
tel: 650-876-9018
Hours: 8 to 4 Mon thru Fri

William Green is the archivist in charge and I spoke to him. He is cooperative. They have microfilm equipment to take pictures of what you may find. Naturally you will be reimbursed for any expense.

The period to check letters and reports would begin on April 18, 1906 and if something is there it should be dated before June 30, 1906, but could be a delayed report due to the emergency.

I have another volunteer in College Park, Maryland who is checking some archival records of letters received by the Treasury Department but this covers letters from anybody and may or may not be divided as to the source of the letters. If anything is found

which will help our project I will let you know immediately.

I am very grateful to Ben Damske for suggesting your name. He assured me you would enjoy the project or I would not have asked you. You indicated you would return to California in March 1999. I look forward to any questions you may have at any time.

Numismatic research is my major activity in my retired life and I have written up such projects for 50 years. I know Ben Damske because of our connection to the American Numismatic Society in New York.

Gratefully and sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'EPN', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Eric P. Newman

ERIK P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6430 Cecil Avenue St Louis Missouri 63105

Mr. Mark Hotz
P.O. Box 771
Brooklandville, MD 21022

January 26, 1999

Dear Mark:

Confirming our telephone conversation I would be grateful to you for an examination of U.S. records near your home.

The records are in the Archives of the United States, 8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740-6001. The official in charge is Wayne DeCesar, Room 2600, Tel 301-713-7230 ext. 233. whom I have notified that you will come , He is most cooperative. He will require advance notice of the date to have the records available. You will need a photo ID (driver's license or similar) and cannot bring any briefcase, etc. Photocopy machines are available (we will naturally reimburse you for any outlay). You go to room 2000 to be serviced and not to DeCesar's office.

The particular records I seek relate to the shipment of old minting equipment from the San Francisco Mint to Philadelphia , Los Angeles, Washington or elsewhere shortly after the April 18, 1906 earthquake and fire to make room for the various outside operations necessitated by the calamity and temporarily installed in the Mint building. The letters or records may be to the Director of the U.S. Mint, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, or to some other official of the Treasury.

The reason the old minting equipment was apparently moved was because they needed space for the temporary operation of the private and National banks in San Francisco, all of which were destroyed; for the San Francisco U.S. Sub Treasury which was ruined; for the operation of the Emergency Relief Fund for which the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint became custodian; and for a restaurant to feed the workers in the area. The letter or reports could have been written by Frank Leach (Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint) or by one of his deputies.

The period I selected for review is two months from April 18, 1906 to June 18, 1906 and the records are in 2.5 boxes I am told. I have learned that these records cover all correspondence sent to the recipients in that period. I believe the correspondence or reports I seek would have to come from the San Francisco Mint or from a Treasury Dept office in San Francisco or Los Angeles.

If there is anything further you need to know before looking please let me know. If there are other sources of records from the San Francisco Mint to Washington or Philadelphia I am sure Mr. Cesar will help you if you ask.

I am exceedingly grateful for any cooperation you give me. I ask you not to disclose to anyone the nature of this inquiry or any of your findings until I give you written permission, as this

may be a sensitive numismatic matter. Please feel free to make photocopies of anything which you think might be relevant whether it is or not.

Isn't numismatics exciting ? Happy reading.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eric P. Newman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

MARK HOTZ
COIN & CURRENCY SPECIALIST
Maryland's Premier Currency Dealer

Post Office Box 771
Brooklandville, MD 21022-0771
(410) 484-7395
FAX (410) 484-6051
CoinNet MD43

July 2, 1999

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

It is with considerable regret that I contact you at this late date to report that I simply have not had time to do the research that you requested of me back in January.

It is not my normal procedure to accept a project and fail to complete it, but I simply have not been able to schedule time to go to College Park. My other business, the title company, keeps me occupied during the week, and I have been traveling more than usual this year, with several more 2+ week trips scheduled for this summer.

Perhaps you have located someone else to do this research already; if not I sincerely apologize for my ineffectiveness, and hope that you can understand. Perhaps some others more centrally located to the facility in question would be of greater assistance.

Sincerely,



Mark Hotz

encls.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Gerald Borrman


August 23, 1999

Dear Gerald:

Earlier this year you were kind enough to go to the San Francisco Mint Archives in San Bruno to try to find some data for us. I was waiting a memo from you as to what you noticed. You had told me by phone that you didn't find anything pertinent. I should have thanked you earlier regardless. I sincerely do now.

What I want to tell you is what I learned at a debate in Chicago a few days ago that some of the records at San Bruno had been thrown out in the 1960-1970 period to make space. I did not know this previously.

It is now necessary for me to have the "letters received" records of the Philadelphia Mint and the Treasury Department examined in Washington.

I felt that you would want to know that the project is continuing. I will advise you as to what is found if anything exciting is located.

I hope you are still having exciting travels and interesting adventures. My wife and I just visited the Scilly Islands and were shocked at what the Gulf Stream does to an isolated garden.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

10/12/19 Called Maine Martin at ANS
to ask if "revised" was used to describe
Hodder publication in ASN. She said the
article's revision was due today. I said I wanted
to see what would be said about the revision
and whether the ANA "Debate" in Chicago was
being mentioned as occurring before the final revision
I suggested that Hodder article be stated as being
revised before and after the "Debate" in Chicago on
Aug 12, 1997 sponsored by ANA. She agreed
to this approach. I explained that this was important
because Hodder was a participant. She mentioned the
Dehoney article and I said I had sent that to ANS
immediately on publication and that was not
participated in by Hodder but only a review.

Spoke to Blakely who said there was
no answer by representatives of C Douglas Smith
as yet. I told him we should contact them on
this.

Arthur Houghton returned my call.
Has not contacted Partrick on Cent matter
Maine Martin to be freed for cause
Kagan called ~~Arthur~~ Arthur will get back
to Kagan for info about Benny.
Statement about debate will be in the
ASN, revised article notation.

To: [unclear] [unclear]

(copy)

In the A-L N article
by Hadden I should
be stated that the Brown
lecture text has been
revised after the
debate in which a good [unclear]

Hand
date

sponsored by the A-L A.

As you know the revision
of Buttery article and [unclear]
due to subsequent happenings

[unclear]

check date for
accuracy



EPNVES 1998

1853 \$20 Copper USA 06 Obverse

"Nagy" Restrikes

Before cleaning yellow-coating
off coin on right.



EPUNES

1853

\$20

Copper USAOG Reverses

"Nagy" Residues

Before cleaning off yellow
coating from coin on right



EPNALS 1998

1853 \$10 Copper USAOC Obsoles

"Nagy" Restrikes

Before cleaning yellow coating
off coin on right



UPDATES

1853

\$20

Copper USAOG Reverses
"Nagy" Resluber

Before cleaning coating
of yellow from coin on right



Phone: 212 234-3100
Fax: 212 234-3301
Email: info@amnumsoc.org

→ 7127-0820
BV

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1905)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10032

Fax

To: Eric Newman Fax no. [REDACTED]
From: Ute Wartenberg *uw*
Re: American Numismatic Society
Date: November 20, 1999

Number of pages including cover page: 2

If you do not receive all pages, please call Tarnisha Smart at 212 234-3130 x 217.

Eric,

I am so glad that you made it back safely from Iran. I was very upset hear about Mark Larkin. — Call me if you have any questions.

Ron



Phone 212/231-3100
Fax 212/231-3301
Email: Info@AmNumSoc.Org

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10032

November 20, 1999

Dear Council Member,

We would like to inform you that the Executive Director will be making an offer of a voluntary early-out proposal to all curators and guard staff on Tuesday, November 23, 1999. Subscribers to the curatorial scheme can expect an extremely generous financial package, which will include a lump sum payment, benefits, and title as Honorary Curator.

This decision is in accordance with the resolution of the Council at its last meeting to reduce the run-rate of the budget by \$400,000 this year. It comes after considerable discussion with the Society's attorney.

I hope you will support us in this matter. If you have any questions about this matter, please call Ute Wartenberg at the Society.

Ute Wartenberg
Executive Director

Donald G. Partrick
President

12/26/99 Telephoned Julian Friedman
about the letter he wrote Browne on the
proof 1853 #20 USAOG.

He told me it was near in the
JCF Browning collection. He checked
this with Mike Browne to corroborate
the statement.

He said that Mike Rosoff asked
Naftzyer to see it and told
Naftzyer it wasn't any good, but
never returned it. I volunteered that
I knew Naftzyer never spoke to
Rosoff again because that happening
ended their friendship permanently.

5/10/00 Ute called to inform me of suit against
Buttrey. I told her I knew about it and appreciated
the call. She said ANS people may be deposed
on the matter. I asked if Anne Martin was available
and she said yes. She said Leslie was at ANS ~~and~~ today
and others also came often. She would send him new phone + address.
She said the matter of adjusting with Kleeberg
was nearing conclusion. We discussed his
services in the cent matter and she said he
should not be paid extra for the 6 months he is
receiving full salary for ANS.

I asked when the Hodder article would be
published. She said it is in shipment from
Europe ^{now}. She asked if I wanted extra copies as
she was receiving 860 more than are needed for
original distribution. I said perhaps 2 and she
suggested 10. I said OK to 10.

I said I would be receiving a copy of the Ford
Stack complaint and she said she would like a copy also.



American Numismatic

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<http://www.money.org>

JANUARY 12, 2000

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Attn: Accounts Payable

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your ANA Account is 30 days past due. Finance charges have begun to accrue on your account at 1.0% per month. Please remit the amount due at your earliest convenience.

Your prompt payment would be greatly appreciated. If there is a problem with the billing, please contact me immediately at 1-800-367-9725. Enclose the top portion of your statement when remitting your payment.

Please disregard this notice if your payment has been forwarded.

Sincerely,

Portia Pendleton
Accounting Clerk

*Left message that
I paid
1/19/00*

Arts and Sciences

Department of Chemistry

February 2, 2000

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
Clayton, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

Enclosed please find the pages from Ronald B. McKerrow's standard work on bibliography that suggest that early printers commonly used spelling variations as an aid in justification - making their lines come out the right length. This has been suggested for coin inscriptions as well. For example, the name of King Stephen (reigned 1135-1154) appears on his type 1 silver pennies as STIEFNI, STIEFN, STIFN, etc., and it has been suggested that the degree of contraction depends on the space available - i.e. the size of the letters and the presence or absence of an inner circle of beads. There must be many other examples closer to the time of the Massachusetts coinage.

As I have mentioned to you in conversation, the only significant addition I would suggest to the version you were kind enough to let me read is to rationalize why changes in the type of tree depicted were considered acceptable, when the correction of a spelling error was not.

I read the article you gave me in photocopy on the debate in the *Brashjer Bulletin*, and I find it difficult to understand how someone familiar with the Franklin/Ford connections with the US Assay Office of Gold concoctions can come out so strongly and unquestioningly for the authenticity of the long string of western bars that first saw the light of day in transactions involving Ford. I guess a grading service is dependent on the good will of commercial interests who are up to their ears in the selling and reselling of Ford's brainchildren. Unfortunately, Ted Buttrey has helped stimulate such blanket endorsements through his uncritical blanket condemnations. What I want to know is when can we read the article Hodder submitted to the ANS.

All the best. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting with you or at least talking to you on the telephone very soon.

As ever,



PS: Still haven't viewed the
debate tapes. I'll return
them soon. *EPN*



KENNETH BRESSETT
POST OFFICE BOX 60145
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80960

March 8, 2000

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

Many thanks for sending me the package of clippings and other goodies. I was particularly intrigued by the article on typesetting. What was said was correct and a good account of the way that I once set type by hand. The big revelation (as you said) was that the early typesetters changed the spelling of words to justify the lines. Modern typesetters would never think of that; and there would be no need. We had plenty of different size spacers. The smallest of those were paper-thin strips of copper.

I am shocked that Dave Bowers keeps mentioning John Ford in his writings. It is becoming an obvious trend. Probably has something to do with the current sale of gold bars from the *S. S. Central America*. I can not figure it out.

Bert sends her thanks for your thoughtfulness in including the copy of her picture in *Numismatic News*.

All is well here. I trust it is with you too.

Peace,

Ken Bressett

EPN

April 12 1:18 p.m.

Jerry Bornman called you from California. He wants you to call him this afternoon or evening at

925-283-2232

Re: Numismatic

He said the man you contacted is retired. He, Jerry, is going to Archives tomorrow and will see Mr. Edgar. Jerry will be taking photos, etc

U 9

5/23/00

I telephoned Ute on the doftzy matter and she told me that Hodder had telephoned her when the law suit against Buttery was filed & that he was the one who told her ANS papers could be requested, that Ted could be served by FEDEX and that any assets he had here in US or in Europe could be a basis for recovery.

She told me J. P. Marten had said that he had not decided whether to give his opinion in the controversy on the alleged forgeries but that he ~~felt~~ was of the opinion ^{some} items were bad. I said that I knew he felt that the \$20 USACG pieces were forgeries but she said that he & Ford had had problems ^{only} such matters.

I told her to line up gratis counsel in case ANS was served with papers in the suit. She said she viewed and read most of the complaint which I send her a copy of and was astounded at it.

She pointed out that ANS could not be held as other than neutral for having published Buttery's position, then Bonner's letter, then Hodder's position.

She then told me that there was something in a report from the Amer Council of Learned Societies about the ANS publishing forgery matter not on the standards of archaeological writing. She read me the comment and wanted to write to them. I told her to call up and ask them to clarify what they published. She said maybe Buttery had talked to them. I told her to ask them to explain and if they wanted a letter to write them to clarify what they had published.

I told her to be very careful about discussing this case as ANS should try to be and stay neutral.